



Photo: 1948

Source: City of Portland
Oregon State Plane North, NAD83(2011)



Photo: Summer 2015

Source: City of Portland
Oregon State Plane North, NAD83(2011)

Treating the Harmful Cyanobacteria Bloom (HCB) at Ross Island lagoon

Desiree Tullos, PhD, PE (OR)



HCBs are an environmental justice issue



HCB impacts to fish

Studies have demonstrated reduced survival of salmon during blooms.



Source: Ethan Ableman 2010

Fraser river sockeye salmon marine survival decline and harmful blooms of *Heterosigma akashiwo*

J.E. Jack Rensel ^a✉, Nicola Haigh ^b, Tim J. Tynan ^c

Marine survival of juvenile sockeye salmon: 2.7% in years coinciding with major blooms versus 10.9% in no or minor bloom index years.

Mechanisms:

- Low dissolved oxygen
- High pH
- Acute toxicity
- Preferred food replaced by cyanos

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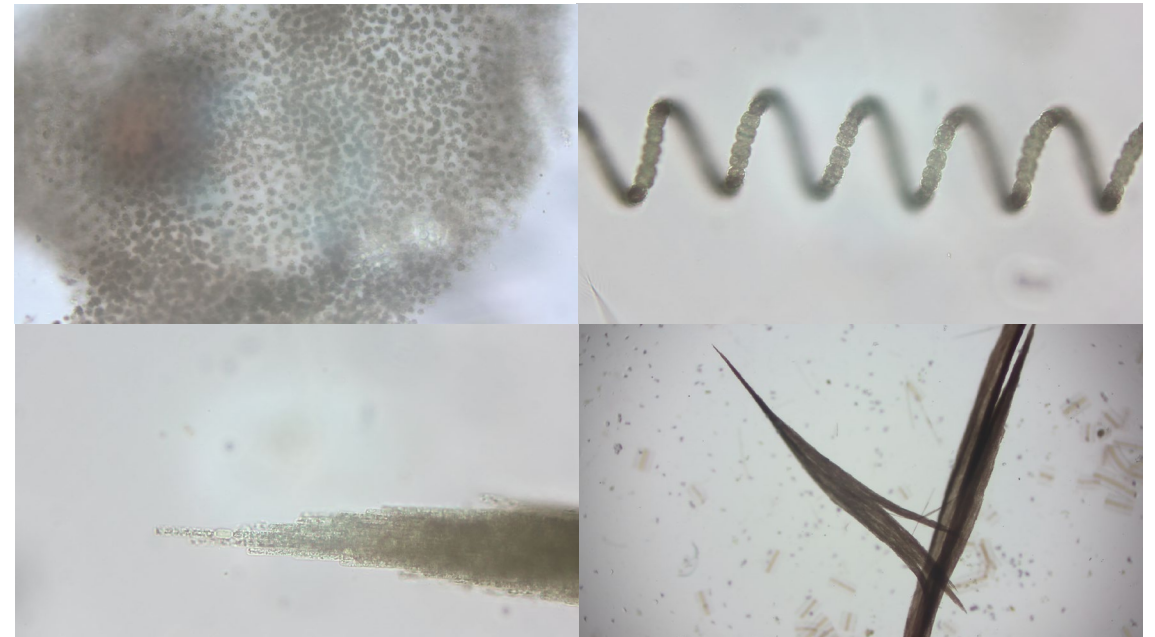
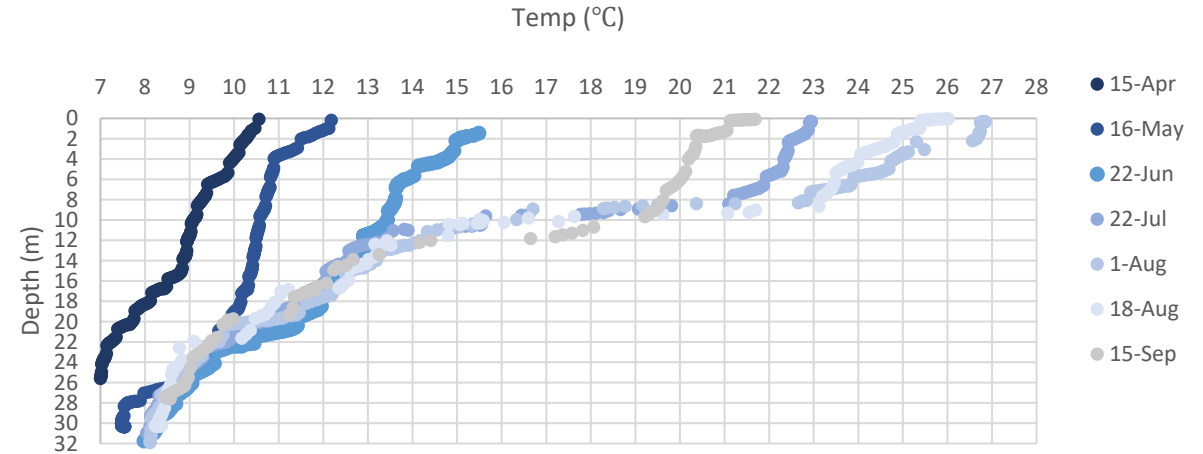
- Low dissolved oxygen
- High pH
- Acute toxicity
- Preferred food replaced by cyanos

So how do we solve this problem??

Step 1: Learn about lagoon

The lagoon was a data desert.

Develop baseline understanding
of hydrodynamics and
ecosystem.



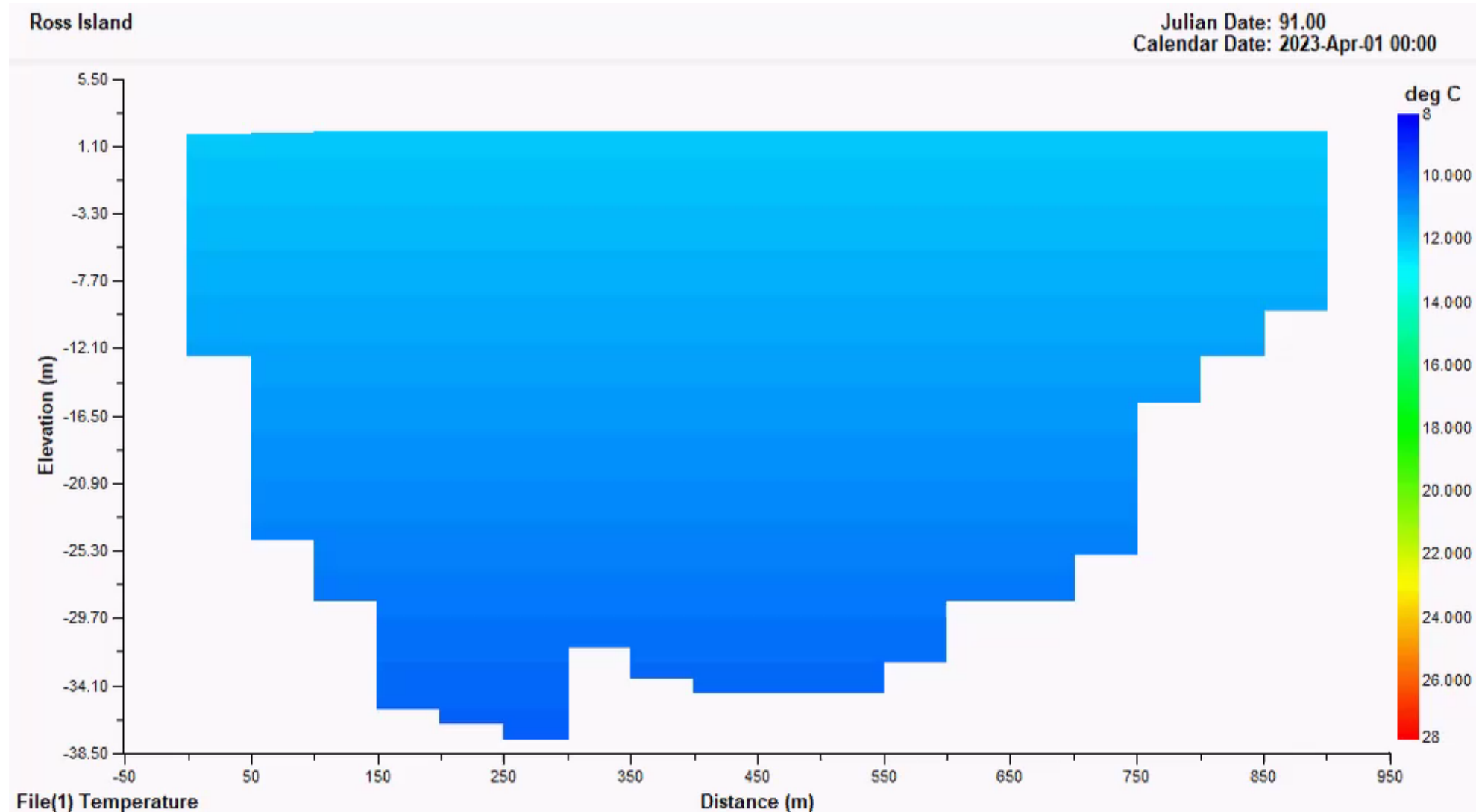


Rehabilitation of Ross Island Lagoon

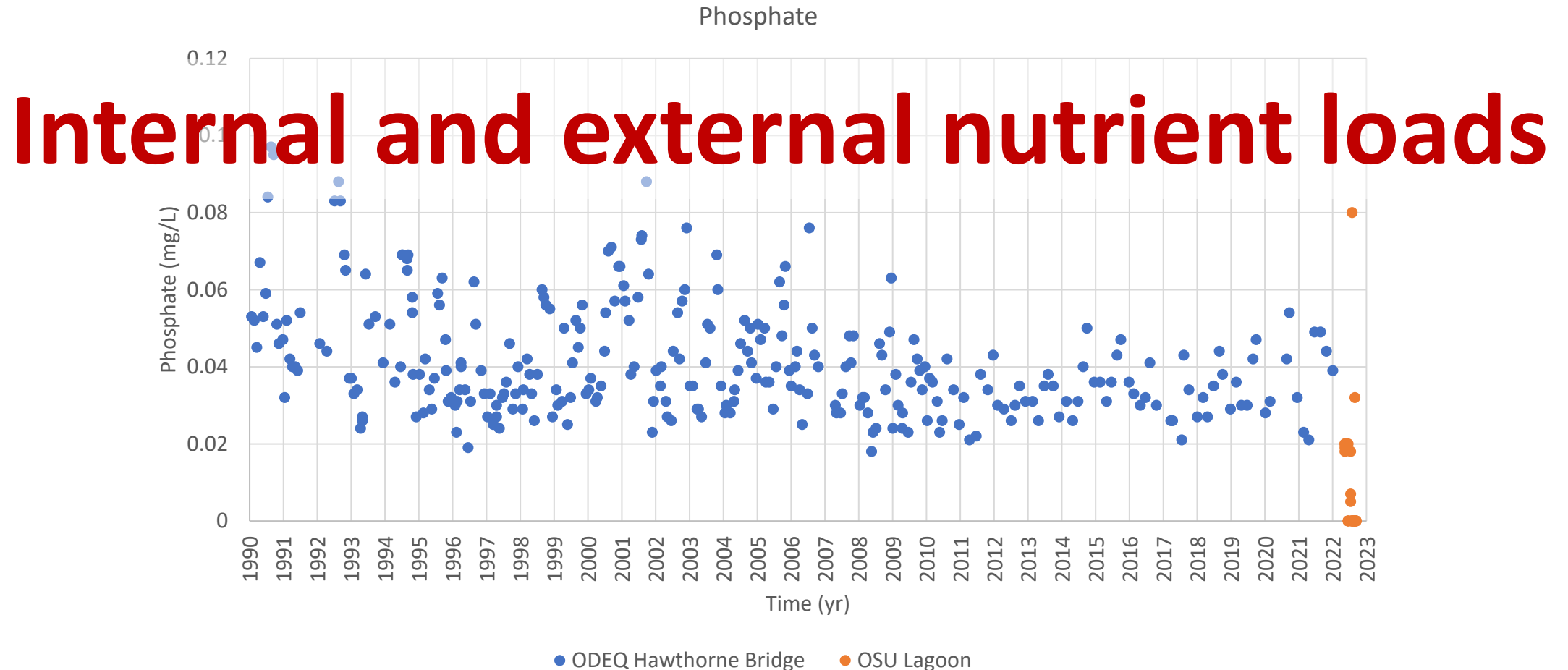
Overcoming a Harmful
Cyanobacterial Bloom (HCB) in the
Heart of Portland, Oregon

Desirée Tullos & Rowan Fay & Willie Levenson

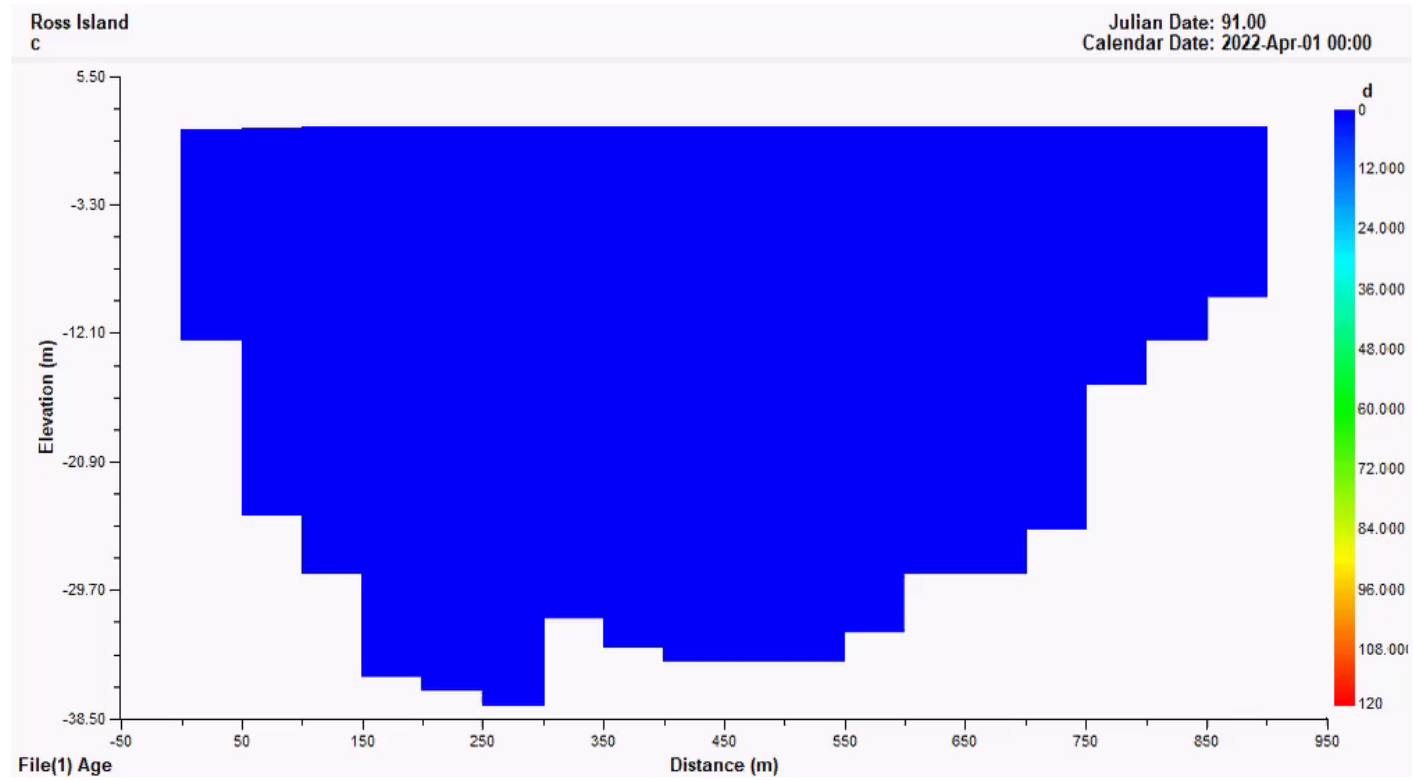
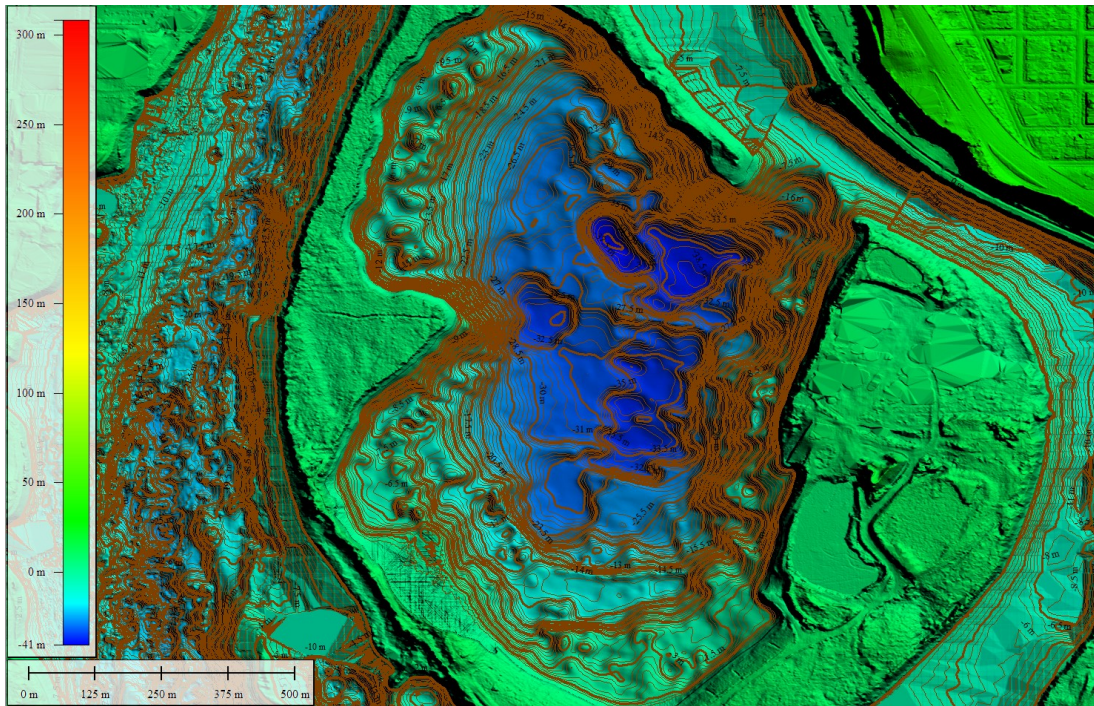
Stratification – hot top, cold bottom

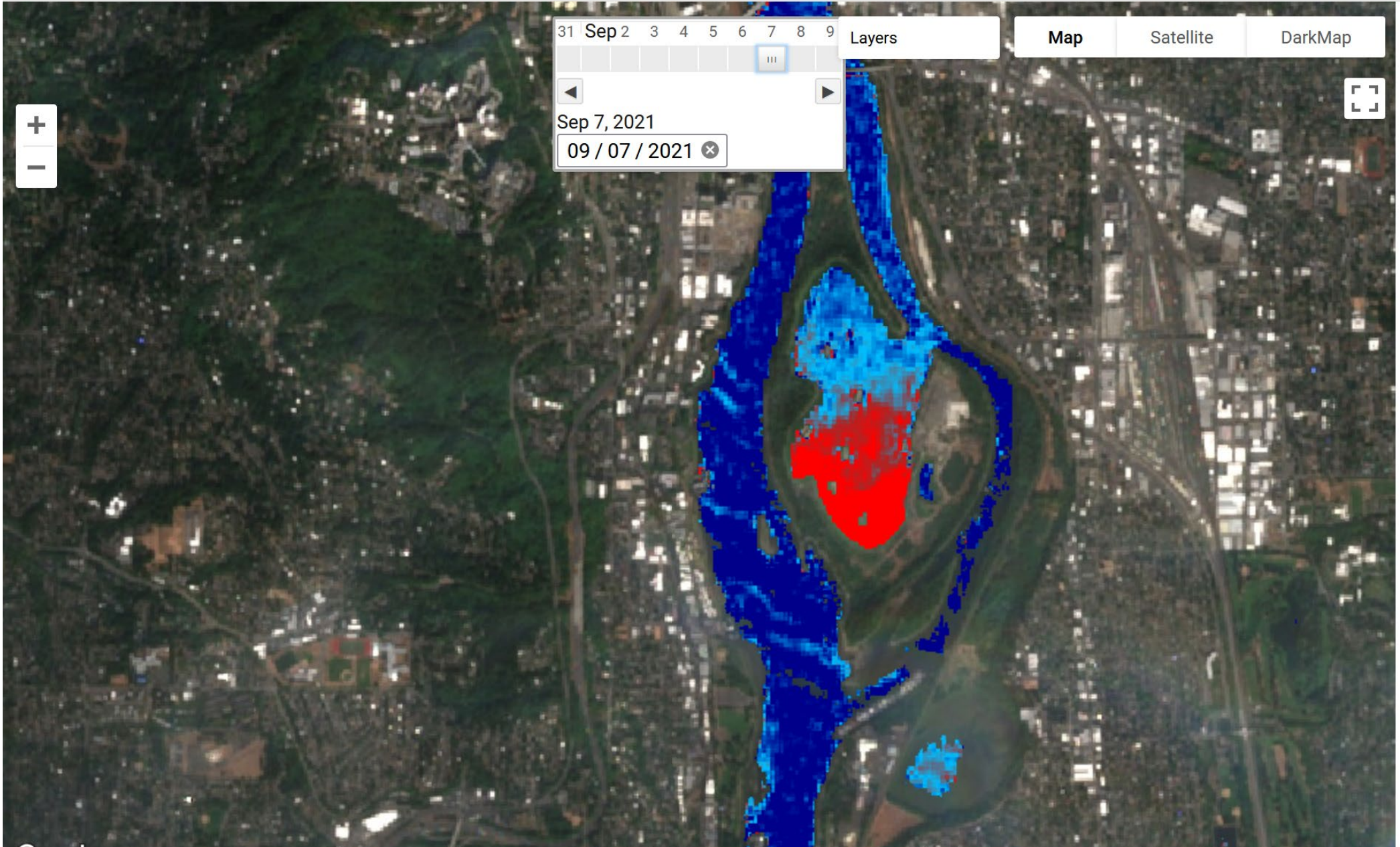


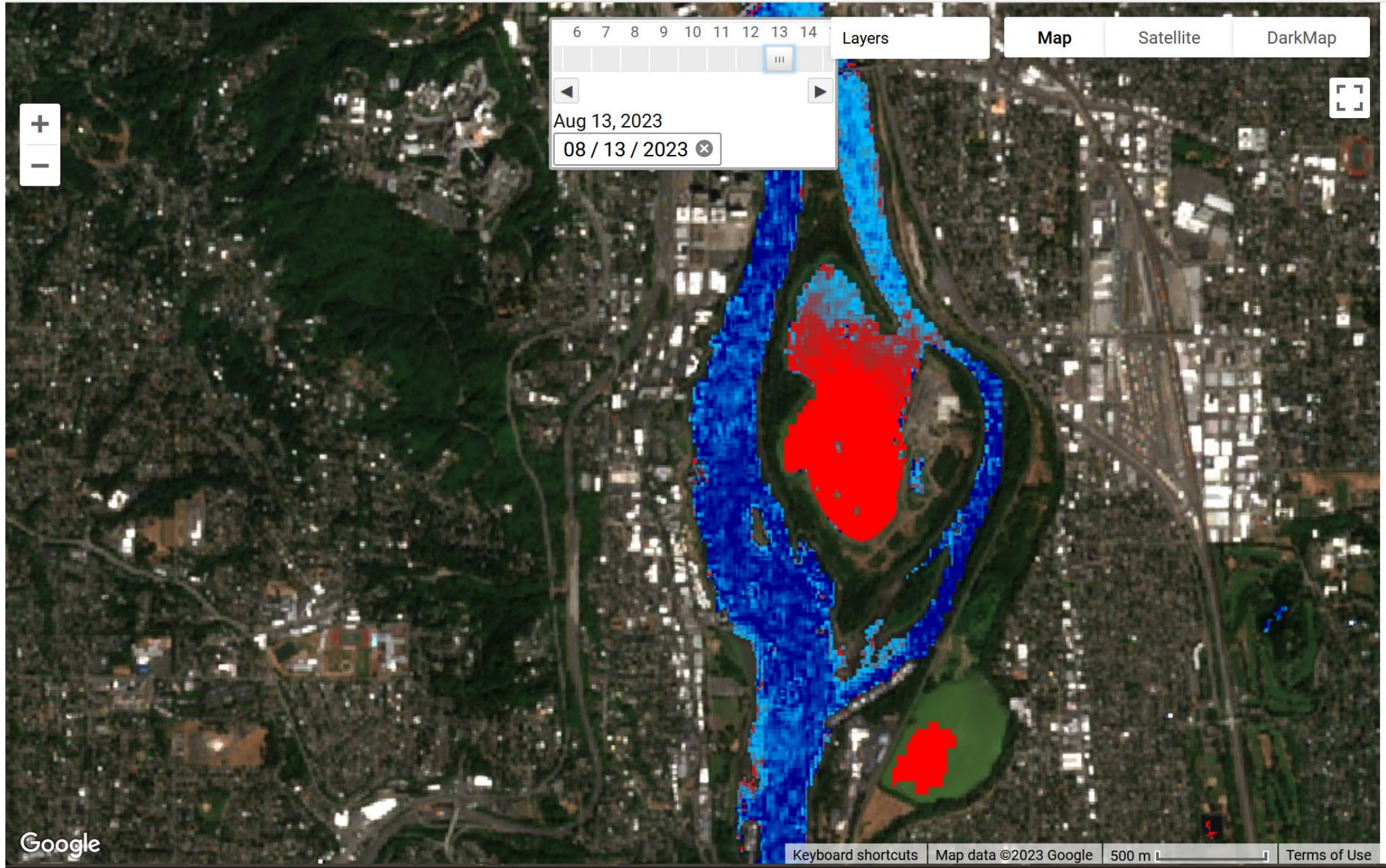
Adequate nutrients in the river to feed bloom



Tidally- (and wind) driven hydrodynamics







So how do we solve this problem??

Step 2: Evaluate **MANY** options

Stagnant water

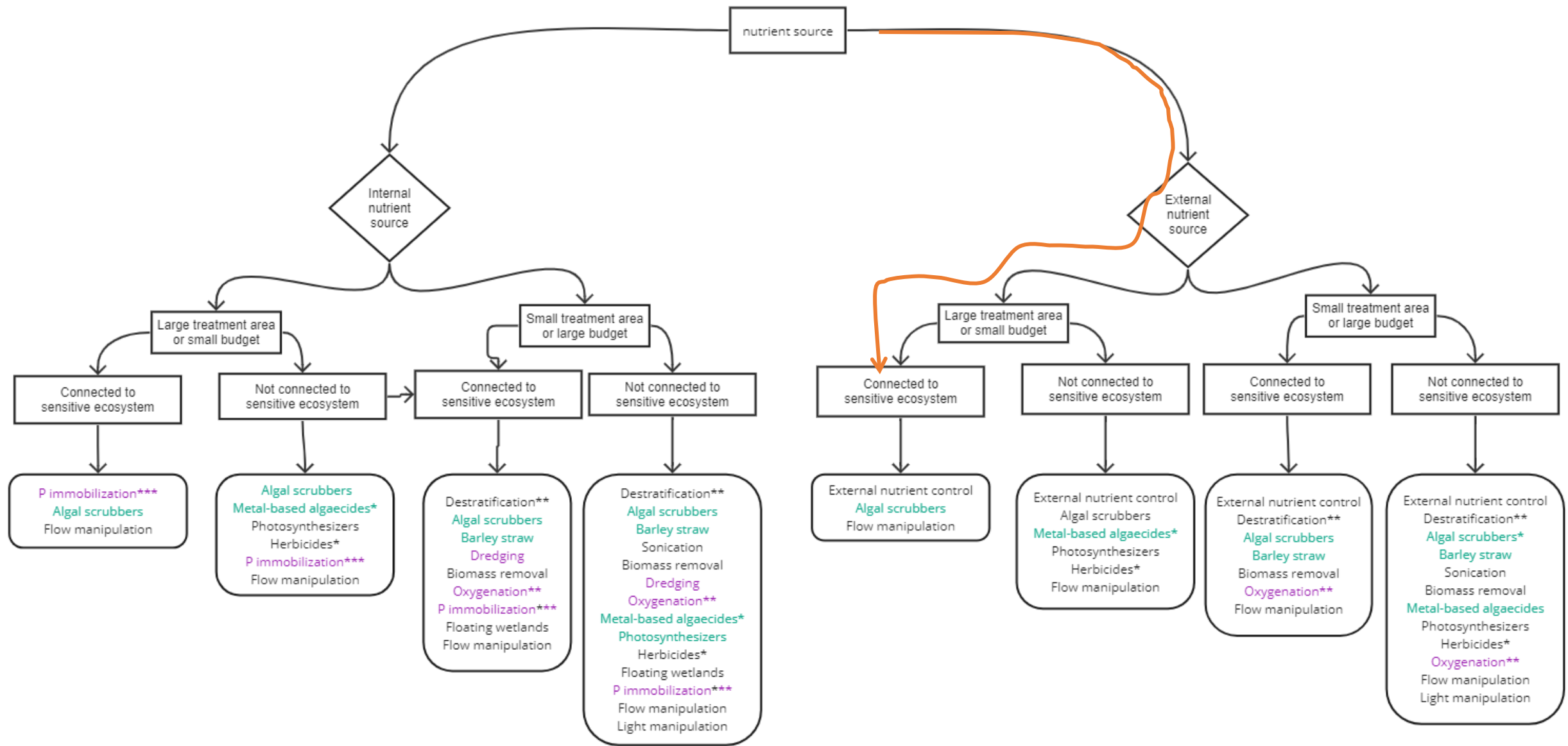


Hot water (>16C)



Excess nutrients





Phosphorus treatment only

* toxicity concern

pH concern

**only in stratified/unmixed water bodies

Most promising alternative:
Restore flushing flows to
lagoon

- Most effective
- Non-structural
- Least maintenance
- Least carbon/energy for operations

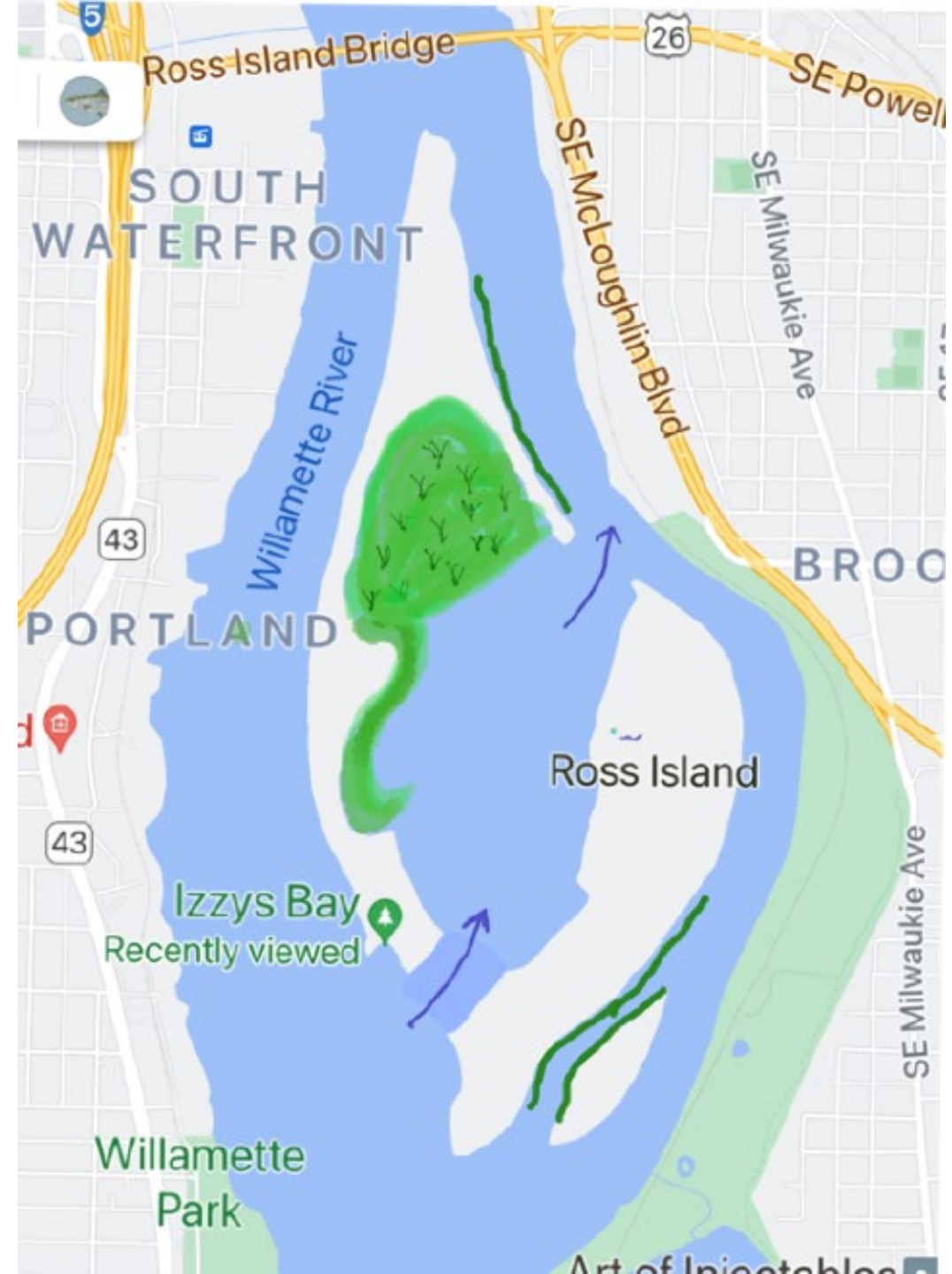


Figure: Paul Fishman



Flushing channel design in progress

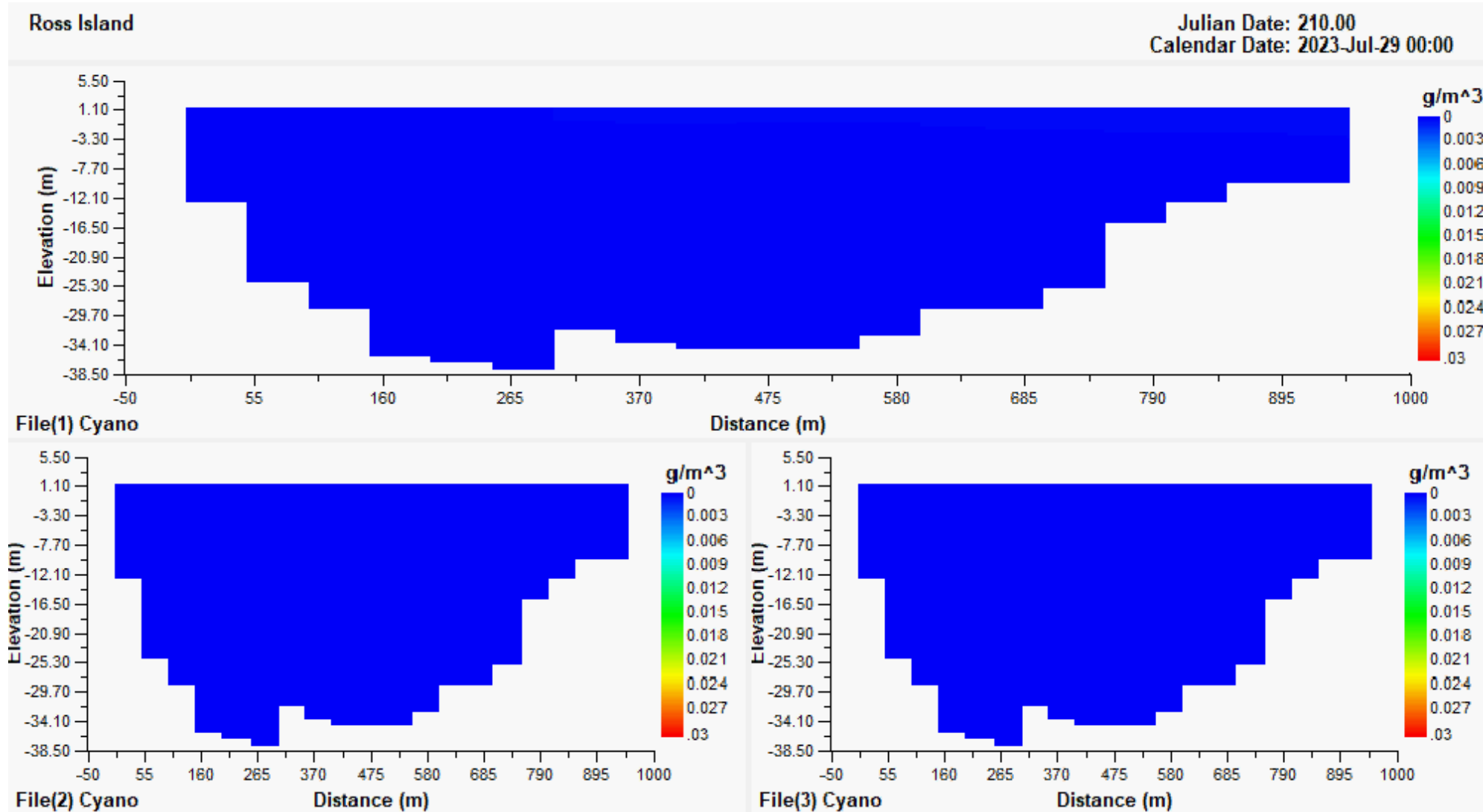


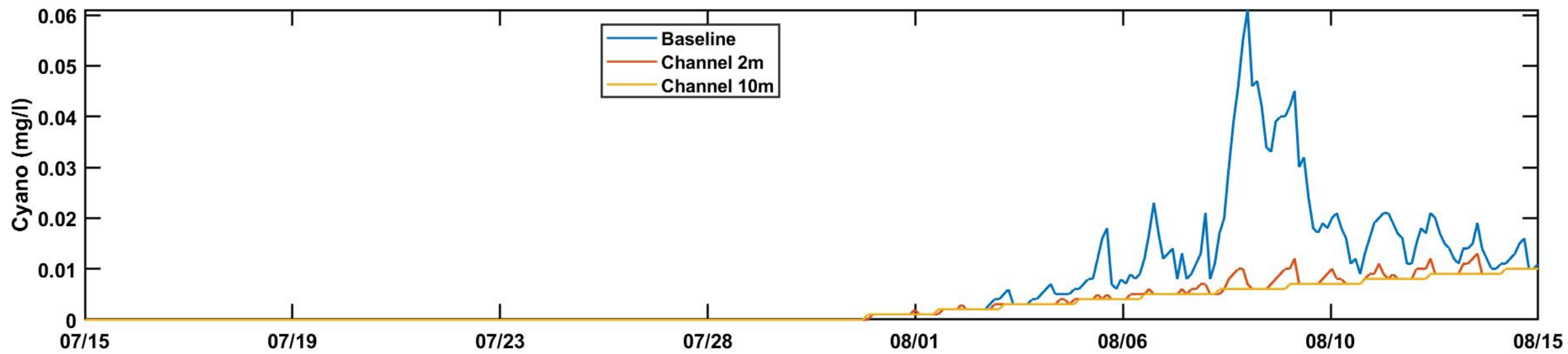
Source: ODFW

- **Stable channel:** Engineered material designed to be stable up to a design flow (e.g. 1% exceedance)
- **Fish passage:** Meets fish passage criteria at high and low flows
- **Entrance/exit:** Careful design needed at transitions into/out of channel
- **Unique design elements:** Difference will be in channel slope and bidirectional flow

Cyanobacteria

- No Channel (top)
- ~2m Channel (bottom left)
- ~10 m Channel (bottom right)

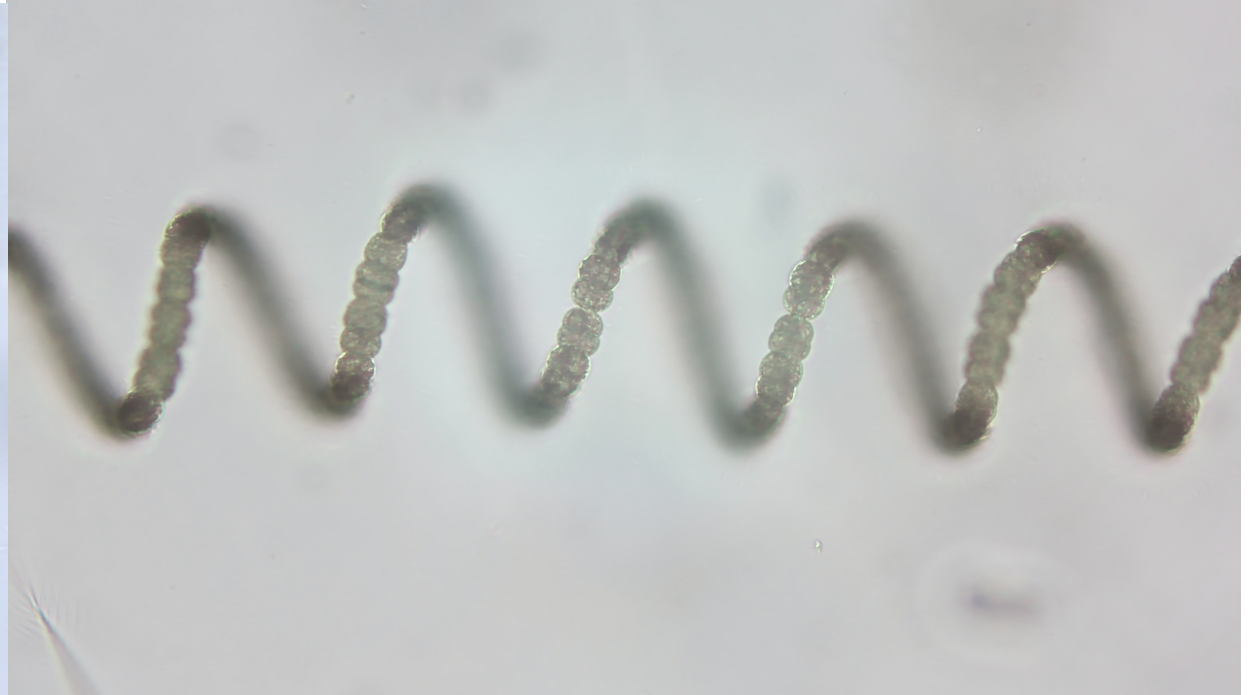
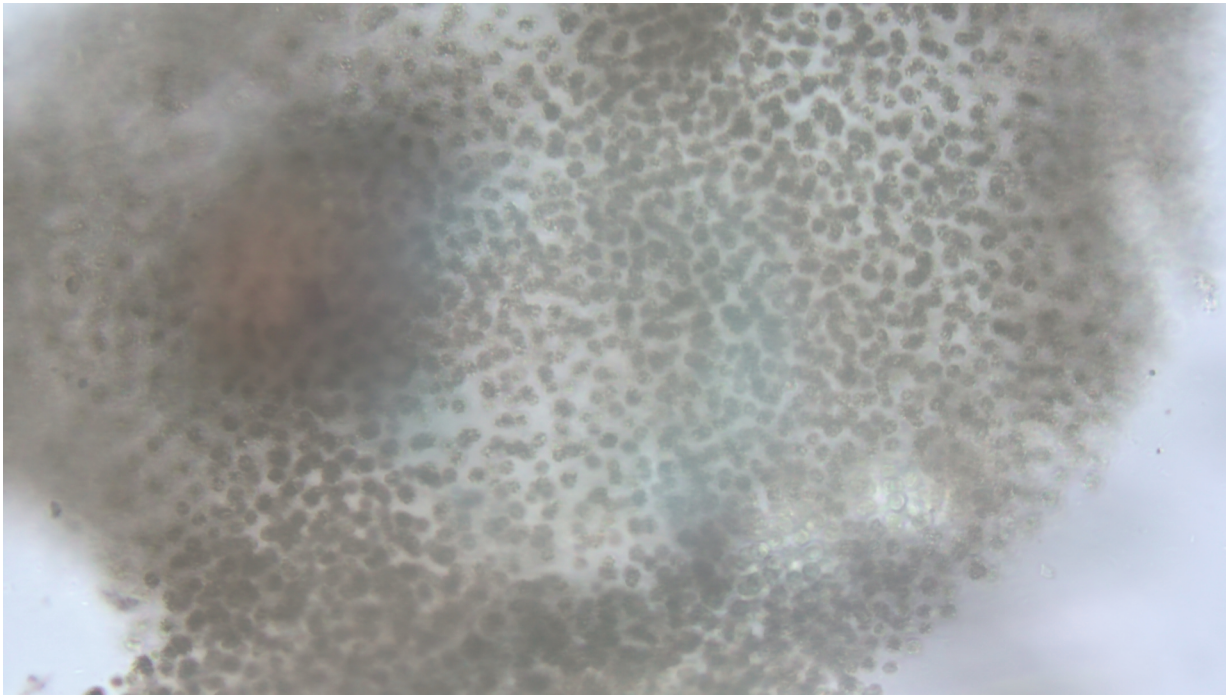




Summary

- RIL is not a lake and not a river.
 - Deep stratified middle (like a lake)
 - Shallow, mixed margins (like a river)
- Tradeoffs among the different strategies – cost, permitting difficulty, energy demands/carbon footprint, O&M, fish access
- Ongoing work
 - Advancing design details and cost engineering

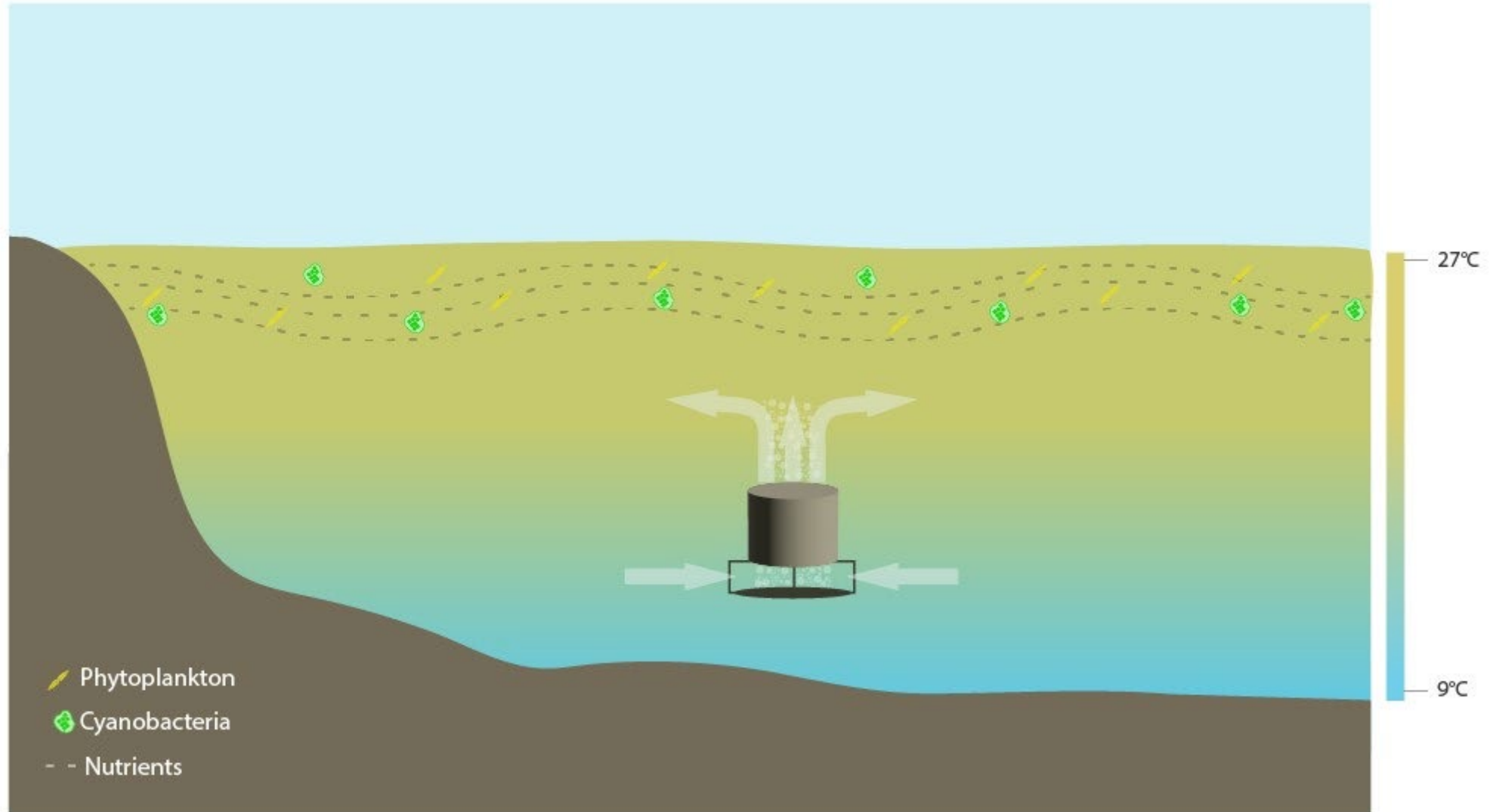




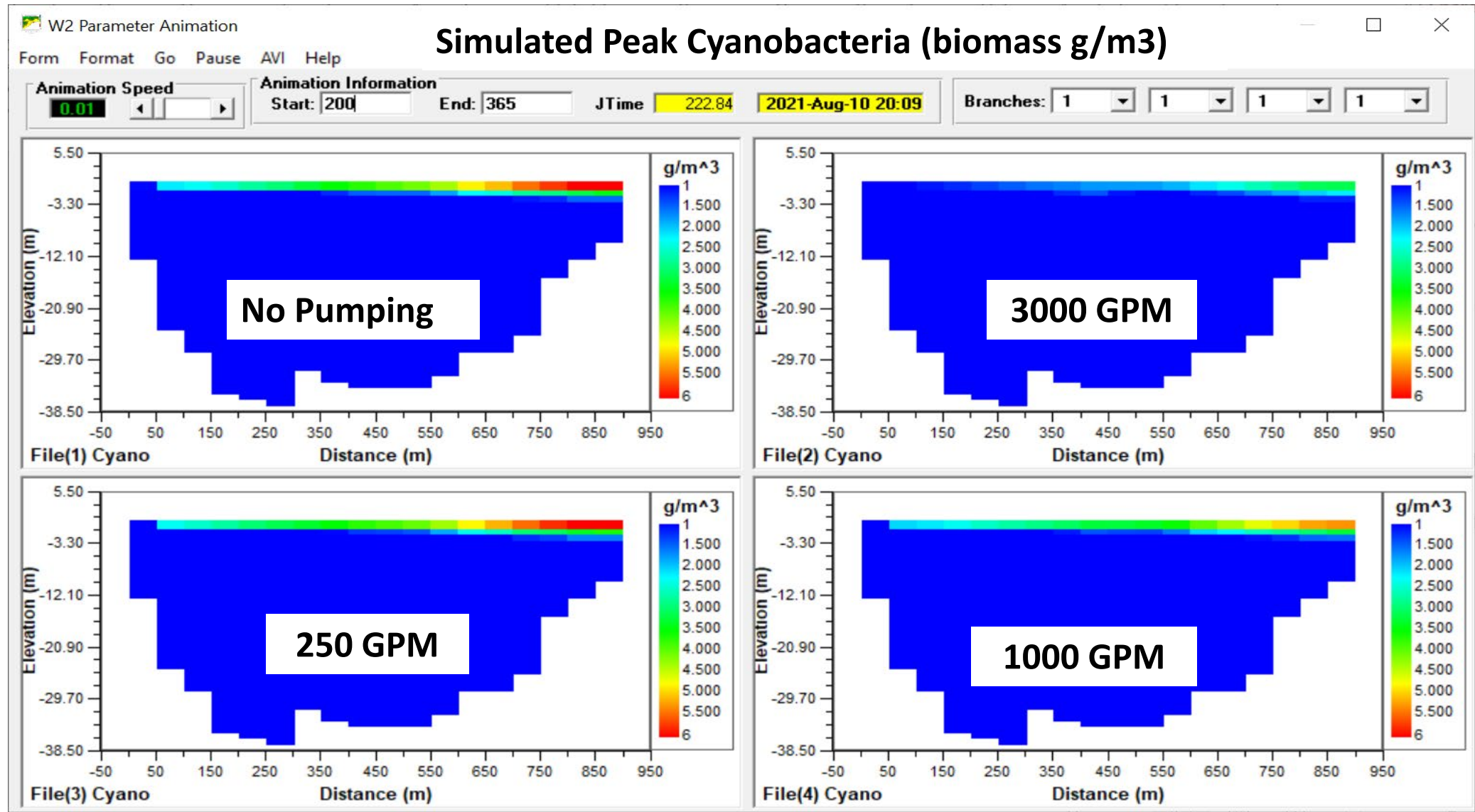
What other options did we explore? A lot!



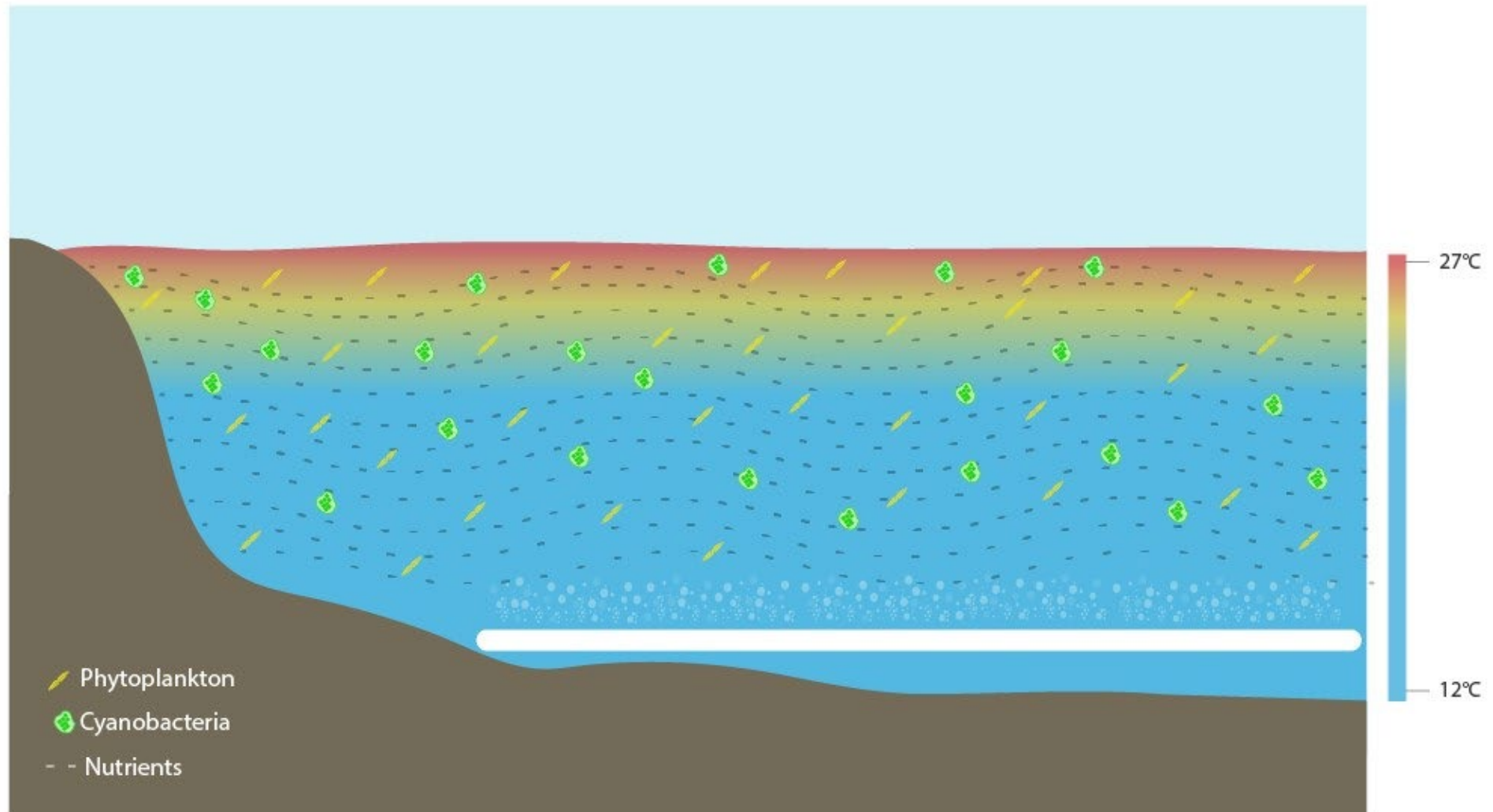
Alternative: Pump cold water to the surface



Does it work? Yes, but energy demands are high.



Alternative: Bubble curtain to mix the lagoon



Does it work?

Yes - Removes competitive advantage of cyanobacteria (vertical migration) and creates light limitation.

But... less effective along shallow lagoon margins.

